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# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

## Kyrgyzstan

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held at the 1st meeting on 19 January 2015. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by the Vice Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan, Abdyrakman Mamataliev. At its 10th meeting, held on 23 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Kyrgyzstan.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kyrgyzstan: Montenegro, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Kyrgyzstan:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/KGZ/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/KGZ/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/KGZ/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Kyrgyzstan through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Kyrgyzstan to the promotion and protection of human rights. Democratization and the protection of human rights remained a national priority. Since its first review in 2010, Kyrgyzstan had reaffirmed its adherence to democratic change. During the reporting period, the country had faced serious challenges, testing the strength of national unity. Despite those challenges, Kyrgyzstan had managed to maintain stability.

6. Kyrgyzstan had taken the path of building parliamentary democracy. To that end, a new Constitution had been adopted and a coalition Government formed. A tradition of peaceful transfer of power had been established thanks to the democratic elections of October, 2011. The Government recognized that holding fair and transparent parliamentary elections in 2015 would be an important factor in ensuring the stability of the country.

7. The delegation highlighted the Government's commitment to strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions. Fully aware of the existing human rights issues, the Government had strengthened its efforts to improve the respect of human rights and of the rule of law in past years. Substantive work had been done to bring legislation into conformity with the Constitution and international human rights standards.

8. The Constitution was adopted by referendum in 2010 in an open and transparent process of constitutional reform. The Constitution affirmed the principle of the rule of law, guaranteed the principles of separation of powers and the independence of courts, and established safeguards for the protection of human rights.

9. The norms enshrined in the Constitution asserted the utmost importance of human rights and freedoms. International human rights instruments were directly applicable and took precedence over other international agreements.

10. The delegation explained that the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed by the Constitution and judges were independent and subordinate only to the Constitution and the law. Citizens were entitled to judicial protection and to legal aid in cases prescribed by law. Kyrgyzstan had intensified efforts to create the institution of a grand jury so the citizens could take part in the administration of justice.

11. The judicial system continued to face various challenges. The Judicial Reform Council, an advisory and consultative body, had been set up to coordinate the priority measures of the judicial reform. The Council of Judges had developed the comprehensive National Programme for the Development of the Judicial System 2013–2017, which provided a thorough analysis and specific recommendations related to key issues of the judiciary and of access to justice.

12. In 2010, the country had experienced ethnic conflict in the south of the country that resulted in casualties. The Government managed to stabilize the situation and stopped the conflict. The Government had implemented a policy framework for harmonization of inter-ethnic relations and for long-term integration. The National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013–2017 and the Policy Framework on Strengthening National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations had been developed and adopted through open and wide discussion of the situation after the 2010 conflict.

13. The process of improving the electoral legislation before the 2015 parliamentary elections had aimed to improve the representation of women and ethnic minorities in elected bodies by applying a quota to candidate lists.

14. The delegation highlighted the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council, attached to the Government as an interministerial consultative and advisory body. The Coordinating Council was authorized, inter alia, to conduct regular monitoring of the human rights situation, take measures to implement recommendations of international human rights bodies, engage with civil society and other stakeholders and to discuss and develop recommendations in order to ensure the protection of human rights in the country.

15. Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) in 2008, the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had been established. That national preventive mechanism consisted of representatives of civil society, the Ombudsman and the Parliament. The Centre had been facing some challenges, including a lack of sufficient funding for its effective functioning. Despite the challenges, two offices of the Centre had already been opened.

16. An interministerial working group had been established for the preparation of the national report for the second cycle of UPR. Legal and comparative analysis of law and practice as well as an analysis of root causes of human rights violations had been conducted in the process of the preparation of the national report. The national report documented achievements and remaining challenges.

17. The Government had followed the recommendations that were put forward during the 2010 review calling for an open and transparent process of constitutional reform and

strong human rights provisions in the Constitution. In the framework of the follow-up to UPR, the Children's Code had been adopted to strengthen the national child protection system. Additionally, the Peaceful Assembly Act had been adopted in line with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The national report provided information about measures undertaken to combat gender-based violence, bride-kidnapping and trafficking in human beings, and about the impact of anti-corruption initiatives.

18. The delegation pointed out that the report had been prepared during a process of wide-ranging national consultations that had included representatives of State bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Government planned to discuss new methods and approaches for the implementation of the recommendations of the review.

19. Since the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council in 2013, the issue of a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders was being discussed within the relevant government bodies.

20. The delegation reiterated the firm commitment of Kyrgyzstan to improving the human rights protection system and ensuring the compliance of national law with the international human rights system. UPR was not a one-off event but a continuous process and required determined efforts by the Government.

21. Kyrgyzstan had presented its candidacy for membership of the Human Rights Council for the period 2016–2018. The Regional Office for Central Asia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had been established in Bishkek. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights had visited Kyrgyzstan during the reporting period. Kyrgyzstan cooperated actively with the United Nations treaty bodies and submitted its reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

22. The delegation provided its responses to advance questions. In respect of the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Kyrgyzstan had been following the work of ICC and some additional time was required for it to become confident in the effectiveness of the Court before making a final decision on the ratification of the Rome Statute. At the same time, the national legislation envisaged criminal responsibility for crimes against humanity.

23. Regarding the questions on a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, the delegation highlighted the continuing cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with mandate holders. It recalled that, in the past 14 years, eight special mandate holders had visited Kyrgyzstan, and two special rapporteurs had paid a visit during the reporting period. Kyrgyzstan had agreed in principle to the visits of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. The Government was looking forward to those visits and the date of the visits depended on the proposals of the special procedure mandate holders.

24. Kyrgyzstan was a party to eight out of the nine core human rights treaties. The authorities has taken measures to study thoroughly the possibility and implications of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the only core international human rights instrument that Kyrgyzstan had not yet signed. In that respect, the upcoming visit of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearance or Involuntary Disappearances would be important.

25. In 2014, the Government had updated the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness, which included specific actions for the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and for harmonization of the legislation with the relevant international standards. The Government had been jointly implementing a project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to register stateless persons and persons without identity documents. More than two dozen mobile units had been operating in rural areas, providing legal advice on how to apply for citizenship or for obtaining relevant documents free of charge.

26. Kyrgyzstan recognized the competency of the Human Rights Committee and CEDAW to consider and examine individual complaints. Pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a decision of an international body constituted grounds for reopening criminal proceedings in the light of new circumstances surrounding a case. Kyrgyzstan had been working to develop a methodology for implementing the decisions of the United Nations human rights bodies on individual complaints.

27. The parliament had an important role in the realization of human rights, through monitoring human rights issues and cooperating closely with the Human Rights Coordinating Council, the national preventive mechanism, the Ombudsman, civil society and the international organizations.

28. The parliament had established a working group within the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights, Constitutional Law and State Structure in order to study and discuss different versions of draft amendments to the Law on the Ombudsman submitted by the Office of the Ombudsman and several members of the parliament.

29. Recognizing the importance of the freedom of religion and belief, the Government had set up a working group to revise State policy on the freedom of religion. In 2014, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court had removed from the legislation, declaring it unconstitutional, a provision which made the registration of religious organizations subject to the approval of local authorities. That would considerably simplify the process of registration of religious organizations. The parliament had been paying special attention to and had taken measures for the enjoyment of freedom of religion by individuals.

30. Regarding the bill on the prohibition on the formation of positive attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, the delegation stated that the bill had been widely discussed within the society and by the parliament. Different views, including negative and critical comments, had been expressed by members of the parliament and by civil society representatives. A working group had been established under the relevant parliamentary committee to study international experience and expertise on that issue and to suggest relevant amendments to the draft law. The parliament was committed to law-making through the process of wide and thorough discussions with relevant stakeholders.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

31. During the interactive dialogue, 73 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

32. Sri Lanka commended Kyrgyzstan for establishing the Human Rights Coordinating Council and for facilitating the visits of the Special Rapporteurs on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It noted the National Development Programme for the Development of the Judicial System and the National Sustainable Development Strategy. It made recommendations.

33. Sweden noted that inter-ethnic reconciliation and greater representation of ethnic minorities were priorities. It noted with concern violence against and slander of LGBT persons, and the draft legislation on "dissemination of information about non-traditional sexual relations". Sweden encouraged training on LGBT issues. It made recommendations.

34. Switzerland expressed concerns about draft legislation regarding foreign sources of financing of NGOs and that human rights NGOs became victims of defamation. It commended the establishment of the national mechanism against torture following the ratification of OPCAT. Switzerland made recommendations.

35. Tajikistan noted the positive changes in the promotion and protection of human rights, and the readiness of Kyrgyzstan to cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms. Tajikistan made recommendations.

36. Thailand commended the adoption of the Constitution and welcomed efforts to ratify international human rights instruments. It noted the legislative reform to ensure gender equality. However, early marriage, bride-kidnapping and violence against women persisted. Thailand made recommendations.

37. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council to enforce the implementation of international human rights obligations, and of the National Council on Gender Issues. It remained concerned by the widespread violence against women.Timor-Leste made recommendations.

38. Turkey noted the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to improve the human rights situation, as well as its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. It commended Kyrgyzstan on its determination to combat corruption and highlighted a new move to finalize legislative initiatives in that respect. Turkey made recommendations.

39. Turkmenistan welcomed efforts to strengthen legislative, institutional and policy mechanisms to protect human rights, and the adoption of the Children's Code in 2012. It appreciated the amendments to the Civil and Criminal Codes. Turkmenistan made recommendations.

40. The United Kingdom commended Kyrgyzstan for its adoption of a new Constitution. It encouraged Kyrgyzstan to ensure full respect for the Constitution and its international human rights commitments and complete the judicial reform in order to provide access to justice for all, including for those affected by the 2010 violence. It made recommendations.

41. The United States of America noted several legislative initiatives that threatened to jeopardize the democratic achievements of Kyrgyzstan. It remained concerned by the limited progress towards reconciliation of ethnic groups following the 2010 ethnic violence, and the disproportionate prosecution and conviction of ethnic Uzbeks for that violence. It made recommendations.

42. Uruguay welcomed the adoption of the 2010 Constitution, guaranteeing the separation of powers and the rule of law. It noted that several international mechanisms had requested the Government to strengthen the fight against torture and against discrimination. Uruguay made recommendations.

43. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council and highlighted the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to ensure gender equality and to improve the situation of the most vulnerable groups. It made recommendations.

44. Viet Nam noted steps taken by Kyrgyzstan to resolve recent conflicts among communities and hoped that those efforts could be strengthened. It noted efforts to protect

the rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, especially women and children. Viet Nam made recommendations.

45. Afghanistan commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of a new Constitution incorporating human rights provisions and of strategies related to the protection of human rights. It noted draft legislation intended to bring the Ombudsman into full conformity with the Paris Principles. Afghanistan made a recommendation.

46. Albania welcomed the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council in 2013 to enforce the implementation of international human rights obligations, as well as the enhanced cooperation with OHCHR. Albania made recommendations.

47. Algeria noted the improvements in the legal framework for the rights of the child, peaceful assembly, the fight against torture and human trafficking. It noted with satisfaction steps taken for human rights education for State agents. Algeria made recommendations.

48. Angola commended the special attention given to gender equality and to protection of children's rights. It recognized the efforts for the creation of the National Programme for the Development of the Judicial System 2014–2017. Angola made a recommendation.

49. Argentina appreciated the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR. It noted challenges that remained regarding the situation of minority groups. It expressed concern about refoulement of refugees and asylum seekers to their countries of origin. Argentina made recommendations.

50. Armenia noted efforts to promote the rights of women and children, including to combat early marriage, eradicate poverty, combat human trafficking and protect the rights of minorities. Armenia made recommendations.

51. Australia noted with concern the reports of abuses in relation to ethnic tensions. It called for effective implementation of the laws prohibiting discrimination and providing for freedom of expression and religion. Further work was needed to implement laws protecting women. Australia made recommendations.

52. Austria expressed concern about torture and ill-treatment in police detention; violence, harassment and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; the parliament's consideration of so-called "anti-gay propaganda" and the "foreign agents" bills; and violence against women. It made recommendations.

53. Bangladesh appreciated efforts to empower women and to reduce poverty. It recalled the concern expressed by CRC about the growing number of children placed in care institutions owing to poverty and about the growing number of HIV/AIDS infections. Bangladesh made recommendations.

54. Belarus noted the efforts to improve national legislation and the measures implemented to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights. It noted the adoption of the Social Protection Development Strategy, the National Strategy for Gender Equality and its related plan and the State programme to combat human trafficking. Belarus made recommendations.

55. Belgium commended efforts the abolition of the death penalty and progress on freedom of expression. It stated that additional efforts were needed to consolidate progress, noting the importance of freedom of expression and association. Belgium made recommendations.

56. Bhutan appreciated reforms initiated to implement the UPR recommendations, particularly measures taken to reform the judicial system in order to ensure its impartiality and independence. It commended Kyrgyzstan for setting out the legal and organizational basis for combating corruption. It made a recommendation.

57. Brazil commended the adoption of a new Constitution, the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR and the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), as recommended by Brazil during the 2010 review. It encouraged Kyrgyzstan to develop policies and programmes to alleviate and eradicate poverty. It made recommendations.

58. Canada requested information on the implementation of the accepted recommendation it had put forward regarding the review and strengthening of existing legislation to combat violence against women and discrimination on any grounds. Canada made recommendations.

59. Chile acknowledged recent legislative reforms and the accession to various human rights instruments. It took note of the information provided by the Government regarding the challenges posed by the harmonization of legislation, the Constitution and treaties. Chile made recommendations.

60. China commended Kyrgyzstan for efforts to promote gender equality and to combat human trafficking and sexual violence. Efforts had been taken to promote the harmonious coexistence of ethnic groups, multilingual education, cultural heritage and ethnic diversity. It made a recommendation.

61. Costa Rica highlighted reforms strengthening human rights protection mechanisms. It welcomed the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR and the signing of CRPD. It noted the importance of an independent judiciary and of freedom of expression and association. It made recommendations.

62. The delegation explained that the purpose of the new amendment to the Criminal Code criminalizing the dissemination of statements about the commission of crimes had been to prevent false statements being made knowingly about the commission of crimes. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court had ruled that the amendment was not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution.

63. In response to questions regarding the draft law on reporting requirements of NGOs receiving funding from foreign sources, the delegation explained that several deputies of the parliament had initiated the draft law with the aim of ensuring transparency in the functioning of non-profit organizations. Representatives of civil society and international organizations had expressed concern that the draft law imposed unjustified restrictions on the exercise of NGOs' freedom of association and thus was incompatible with international human rights standards and the Constitution. In view thereof, the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights, Constitutional Law and State Structure had held a parliamentary hearing on the draft law and had compiled recommendations for additions and changes to be made before its adoption.

64. All draft laws directly affecting the rights and interest of citizens had been subject to thorough consideration and wide discussion, taking into account the opinions of human rights experts.

65. The delegation reported on the reform of the law enforcement agencies that had been carried out in order to bring law enforcement work into line with international human rights standards and to establish an effective system for maintaining public order and security. In the framework of the reform, new criteria for assessing the work of the law enforcement agencies had been developed with the active participation of civil society representatives, and an internal and external monitoring system had been put in place to ensure transparency and accountability in the work of the law enforcement agencies. Reforming the Academy attached to the Ministry of Affairs, in particular improving its curriculum and teaching methods, had been identified as a key factor for the effective implementation of a new model for the work of the law enforcement agencies. New procedures and processes for the

recruitment and promotion of police officers had been developed in cooperation with civil society. The reform's objectives included the formation of a multi-ethnic police force and gender equality within the law enforcement agencies. Nevertheless, significant work still remained to be carried out in cooperation with civil society and international organizations, as the reform was in its initial stage of implementation.

66. Regarding questions on domestic violence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had developed instructions and regulations to organize the law enforcement bodies to prevent domestic violence effectively and implement the Social and Legal Protection against Domestic Violence Act. Amendments to the Administrative Code had also been drafted and adopted at the initiative of the Ministry of Interior in order to ensure harsher administrative penalties for domestic violence, including administrative detention up to five days. A memorandum of understanding had been signed between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and crisis centres to organize their cooperation in combating domestic violence and bride-kidnapping. The delegation referred to the significant increase in registered cases of domestic violence in the period 2010–2014, owing to the effective response of police officers and the cooperation established between local authorities, social and health workers and civil society representatives.

67. The legal amendments to the Criminal Code provided harsher punishments for the abduction of women and girls for the purpose of marriage, as well as for the forced marriage of girls. Those legal amendments had been drafted during extensive consultations with civil society representatives and international organizations.

68. Several measures had been taken to: ensure unhindered access to justice; protect defence lawyers, witnesses and victims against threats and harassment during trials, including those related to the 2010 ethnic conflict; and ensure public security and stability after the violent events of June 2010. In that respect, a special unit within the Ministry of Interior Affairs had been established for the protection of the rights of witnesses.

69. Torture had become a criminal offence in 2003. However, no one had been prosecuted for the crime of torture. The reason was that the occurrence of torture in Kyrgyzstan had been recognized at all levels only in 2010. Consequently, a number of measures had been undertaken to combat torture and ill-treatment since 2010, in particular the inclusion of anti-torture provisions in the Constitution and the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Torture. Monitoring by the Prosecutor's Office to uncover cases of torture and ill-treatment had been strengthened and the Prosecutor's Office now conducted systematic and unannounced visits to places of deprivation of liberty. A harsher penalty had been established for torture, which had become a serious crime in law. Methodology and instructions had been developed on how to investigate effectively cases of torture and ill-treatment. Almost all temporary detention sites and investigation cells had been equipped with cameras for internal monitoring.

70. An important means of combating torture was the Memorandum on Cooperation in Protecting Human Rights and Freedoms, signed in 2012 by the Ombudsman, the Procurator-General, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the State Penal Correction Service, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and human rights organizations. The signatories of the memorandum were entitled to carry out joint visits to places of deprivation of liberty throughout the country without prior authorization. The preventive measures had resulted in a decrease in reported cases of torture and ill-treatment in 2013 and in 2014 as compared to previous years.

71. Several legal acts had been adopted to combat terrorism and extremism, given the serious threats to public security, and sanctions against persons committing such crimes had been stepped up. Nevertheless, the respective laws and regulations set clear rules and conditions for the use of force and firearms by State security officers.

72. Croatia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to ratify CRPD and issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders. It welcomed legislation that increased penalties for bride-kidnapping and asked about action taken to fight discrimination and violence against LGBT persons. Croatia made recommendations.

73. Cuba noted with appreciation that Kyrgyzstan considered UPR as a mechanism promoting dialogue between the Government and civil society. It noted progress in education and child protection. Greater efforts to fight poverty were necessary. Cuba made recommendations.

74. The Czech Republic appreciated the information provided on the implementation of recommendation it had put forward during the 2010 UPR. It made recommendations.

75. Denmark expressed concern about attacks and threats against, and harassment of, civil society activists and human rights defenders, and that their space might be restricted by the draft legislation currently under consideration. Denmark made recommendations.

76. Estonia called on Kyrgyzstan to: ratify CRPD; give more attention to violence against women and children; refrain from adopting any legislation that would impose restrictions on foreign funding of NGOs; and implement the action plan on the prevention of torture. Estonia made recommendations.

77. Finland expressed concern at the bills on foreign agent NGOs and on limiting information on non-traditional sexual orientations and inquired about the status of those bills. Finland made recommendations.

78. France commended Kyrgyzstan on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR. France made recommendations.

79. Germany welcomed the establishment of a national preventive mechanism. It was encouraged by the draft legislation to strengthen the Constitutional Court and asked for its adoption timelines. Germany made recommendations.

80. Ghana commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of a new Constitution including significant human rights provisions. It welcomed the establishment of the National Council on Gender Issues. Ghana made recommendations.

81. Hungary commended the establishment of a national preventive mechanism. It expressed concern about the use of torture; the large number of child labourers, many of whom worked under hazardous conditions; and the bills which aimed to restrict the activities of NGOs. Hungary made recommendations.

82. India welcomed achievements in strengthening the legal and institutional framework. It encouraged measures for the participation of women in all sectors. It noted the Children's Code and initiatives such as "a school without violence". India asked about the impact of anti-corruption laws and programmes. India made recommendations.

83. Indonesia noted the special attention given to the prevention of torture, and the establishment of the National Plan to Combat Torture and the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture. Indonesia made recommendations.

84. Iraq valued the great efforts of Kyrgyzstan to promote and protect human rights. It welcomed legislative initiatives, including the adoption of the Criminal Code and the Administrative Liability Code. Iraq made a recommendation.

85. Ireland encouraged Kyrgyzstan to extend a standing invitation to all the special procedures. It was concerned by the reports of intimidation, reprisals and threats against human rights defenders. Ireland made recommendations.

86. Japan commended the efforts to improve the human rights situation under the new Constitution guaranteeing basic human rights. It was concerned at the inter-ethnic feuds, as well as cases of bride kidnapping, polygamous unions and early marriages. Japan made recommendations.

87. Jordan commended Kyrgyzstan on its efforts to further promote and protect human rights and on strengthening legislation through the adoption of a number of laws, such as the Anti-Corruption Act, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Jordan made recommendations.

88. Kazakhstan noted with appreciation the efforts to bring legislation into line with the Constitution, the adoption of laws aimed at ensuring better protection of children and women, and the establishment of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture. Kazakhstan made recommendations.

89. Kenya commended Kyrgyzstan on its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. It acknowledged the efforts to address torture, including the establishment of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture. Kenya made a recommendation.

90. Kuwait commended the efforts to implement previous UPR recommendations and to improve the human rights situation. It appreciated the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council. Kuwait made recommendations.

91. Latvia welcomed the steps taken to promote and protect the rights of women, including the National Strategy for Gender Equality. However, Latvia remained concerned about the violence against women and, in particular, forced marriage and domestic violence. Latvia made recommendations.

92. Lithuania commended the Government's efforts to harmonize national laws with the Constitution and international human rights norms. It made recommendations.

93. Malaysia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to pursue its efforts to bring the Office of the Ombudsman into conformity with the Paris Principles. It noted efforts to restore constitutional order and the rule of law after the revolution in April 2010. Malaysia made a recommendation.

94. Mauritania noted with appreciation legislative measures to protect human rights, and efforts to eliminate poverty and to combat violence against women. It encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue its efforts to enhance social and economic development.

95. Mexico welcomed the submission of outstanding reports to treaty bodies and the human rights provisions in the new Constitution. It noted the adoption of the new law on freedom of peaceful assembly. Mexico made recommendations.

96. Montenegro welcomed the institutional changes for the protection of vulnerable groups. It asked about legislative measures that Kyrgyzstan had taken to criminalize the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and about steps taken for the protection of women's rights. Montenegro made recommendations.

97. Morocco commended Kyrgyzstan for the importance it had given to the independence of the judiciary, human rights education for judges, the fight against torture, efforts for the protection of the rights of vulnerable populations and measures to prevent and suppress human trafficking. Morocco made recommendations.

98. Namibia commended the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council and the National Council on Gender Issues, as well as the inclusion of human rights provisions in the Constitution. It also noted the advancement in freedom of expression and assembly. Namibia made recommendations.

99. The Netherlands appreciated the adoption of the Constitution and the implementation of the UPR recommendations on the prevention of torture, violence against women and combating corruption. It was concerned about legislative initiatives negatively affecting the space for civil society, in particular LGBT persons. The Netherlands made recommendations.

100. Nicaragua noted efforts made to consolidate democracy and the rule of law through the adoption of institutional and legislative changes. It welcomed the adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013–2017. Nicaragua made recommendations.

101. Norway noted the constitutional reform in 2010 and the presidential and parliamentary elections as significant steps towards democracy. Norway was concerned about the lack of impartial investigation and fair prosecution regarding the events of June 2010. Norway made recommendations.

102. Pakistan stated that the amendments to the Civil Code, the Administrative Liability Code, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, judicial reforms and the Social Protection Development Strategy would make further contributions to strengthening human rights. Pakistan made recommendations.

103. Paraguay commended Kyrgyzstan on the new Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience and religion. It encouraged the Government to continue supporting the victims of the 2010 conflict. Paraguay made recommendations.

104. The Philippines noted with appreciation the restoration of law and order following the events of 2010; the improvement in the normative and legislative infrastructure and the advancement of the protection of the rights of children. It noted challenges in combating human trafficking and the need to continue addressing discrimination against minorities. The Philippines made recommendations.

105. Poland noted efforts to implement recommendations from the first review; the incorporation of human rights provisions in national legislation; and the increase in the sentence for bride-kidnapping. Further work was needed to address gender-based violence. It made recommendations.

106. Portugal noted the adoption of the Children's Code, but expressed concern about the reports of abuse of children in families, alternative care settings and schools, as well as increasing cases of sexual violence. It made recommendations.

107. The Republic of Korea acknowledged the advancements made in human rights in the face of social and political changes. It welcomed the establishment of the Human Rights Coordinating Council, the reform of the judicial system and the initiative to eliminate domestic violence. It made recommendations.

108. The Republic of Moldova requested information on the establishment of a juvenile justice system in accordance with international standards. It acknowledged the progress in combating violence against women, but shared the concerns of the United Nations human rights mechanisms that the issue remained widespread. It made a recommendation.

109. Romania acknowledged that the Government cooperated with the United Nations. It added that, while progress had been made, Kyrgyzstan had to take further steps in the promotion of human rights. Romania made recommendations.

110. The Russian Federation noted the successful implementation of the United Nations human rights treaties; the efforts to develop a legislative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights; and the positive impact of the efforts aimed at protecting the rights of the child. It made recommendations.

111. Serbia stated that the use of torture and the lack of justice for victims should be further addressed. It also noted the discrimination and intolerance towards marginalized groups. Serbia made recommendations.

112. Sierra Leone commended Kyrgyzstan for the progress made in promoting human rights. It expressed concern at the high incidence of child abuse, early marriage and sexual exploitation of children, as well as discrimination on religious grounds. Sierra Leone made recommendations.

113. Slovenia welcomed the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR. It expressed concern that the legal framework of the presidential elections was inconsistent with the Constitution. Challenges remained with regard to the investigation of attacks on journalists. Slovenia made recommendations.

114. Spain praised the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR as well as the legislative reforms to improve the situation of women. It was concerned about the legal initiatives resulting in discrimination based on sexual orientation. Spain made recommendations.

115. Regarding the questions on the protection of children, the delegation stated that Kyrgyzstan had become the first country in Central Asia to adopt a Children's Code providing guarantees and procedures for the protection of children, including vulnerable groups such as children living in difficult circumstances and children in conflict with the law. The Coordination Council on Juvenile Justice attached to the Government had been established.

116. In conclusion, the delegation thanked the State representatives for their active participation in and contribution to the review process and assured them that the Government would pay serious attention to the views expressed and the valuable recommendations put forward during the interactive dialogue.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

117. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Kyrgyzstan and enjoy the support of Kyrgyzstan:**

117.1. **Continue harmonizing national legislation with the Constitution and international human rights norms (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

117.2. **Take measures to ensure that all legislation is in full compliance with international human rights obligations (Costa Rica);**

117.3. **Continue the work to bring the national legal framework in line with its international obligations (Russian Federation);**

117.4. **Continue to fulfil its international obligations and commitments it has made in the field of human rights taking into account the country's development and its historical, cultural and religious background (Bangladesh);**

117.5. **Review the compliance of national legislation with the provisions of ICCPR (Sweden);**

117.6. **Empower legal advisers in parliament to review draft laws and policies, incorporate input from civil society and experts in the international**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

**community, and oppose legislation that is inconsistent with international human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);**

117.7. **Continue to strengthen democratic institutions with a clear separation of powers ahead of the coming election cycle (Norway);**

117.8. **Continue strengthening its national human rights institutions (Jordan);**

117.9. **Take the necessary steps to ensure that the National Council on Gender Issues becomes fully operational (Ghana);**

117.10. **Improve intra-state mechanisms for the implementation of international obligations in the area of human rights (Tajikistan);**

117.11. **Take the necessary steps to bring the Office of the Ombudsman into compliance with the Paris Principles (Turkey);**

117.12. **Accelerate the process of bringing the statutes of the Office of Ombudsman into full conformity with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan);**

117.13. **Complete the process of ensuring that the Ombudsman Institution is fully compliant with the Paris Principles, at the earliest (India);**

117.14. **Intensify efforts to bring the Office of the Ombudsman into compliance with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**

117.15. **Ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman is brought into line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

117.16. **Grant to the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture the necessary financial resources to ensure its functioning and independence in accordance with OPCAT (Switzerland);**

117.17. **Provide the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture with the necessary resources for its adequate functioning, and ensure its full independence (Chile);**

117.18. **Take comprehensive measures to improve the level of public security in the country and to combat terrorism and extremism (Tajikistan);**

117.19. **Continue efforts to combat drug trafficking/trade and corruption (Russian Federation);**

117.20. **Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**

117.21. **Strengthen national procedures for the protection of the rights of socially vulnerable groups of the population, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Tajikistan);**

117.22. **Improve further the child protection system and create conditions for ensuring the rights of the child to grow and develop in the family environment (Belarus);**

117.23. **Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan);**

117.24. **Take further steps to improve the system of children's rights protection (Kazakhstan);**

117.25. **Continue strengthening legal mechanisms for the protection of the rights of children (Russian Federation);**

117.26. **Effectively cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Lithuania);**

117.27. **Effectively cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Lithuania);**

117.28. **Analyse the possibility of creating a monitoring system for the implementation of international obligations in order to facilitate the systematization and follow-up of the recommendations made by the treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council (Paraguay);**

117.29. **Engage civil society in the implementation process of the accepted UPR recommendations (Poland);**

117.30. **Continue efforts in implementing CAT and its Optional Protocol with more concrete actions (Indonesia);**

117.31. **Continue to adopt effective legislative measures to ensure women's security and rights, and strengthen the national mechanism on gender policies (Spain);**

117.32. **Continue to implement the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2020 (Pakistan);**

117.33. **Take steps to ensure that laws on gender equality and domestic violence are enforced effectively (Australia);**

117.34. **Continue the implementation of measures aimed to empower women and their contribution (Sri Lanka);**

117.35. **Redouble the efforts to increase women's participation in society, in particular by increasing the number of women in decision-making (Timor-Leste);**

117.36. **Continue to promote gender equality through the empowerment of women in decision-making and public administration (Nicaragua);**

117.37. **Empower women's social development and their participation in political decision-making (Sierra Leone);**

117.38. **Strengthen anti-discrimination laws and policies, and intensify the implementation of measures to protect all women from discrimination and violence, including through nationwide public awareness campaigns (Philippines);**

117.39. **Take all necessary measures to fight effectively against all forms of discrimination (France);**

117.40. **Ensure that national legislation conforms to international human rights standards on non-discrimination, particularly concerning sexual orientation and gender identity, gender and racial discrimination (Brazil);**

117.41. **Ensure equal rights and opportunities to all persons without distinction and promote policies to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**

117.42. **Ensure that allegations of violence, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of LGBT persons, by government and non-government actors, are investigated promptly and efficiently and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sweden);**

117.43. **Undertake all necessary measures to prevent discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (Slovenia);**

117.44. **Further strengthen the implementation of Kyrgyzstan's international commitments with regard to CAT and investigate all allegations of torture and ill treatment in custody (Lithuania);**

117.45. **Take necessary measures to implement the National Plan to Combat Torture (Turkmenistan);**

117.46. **Implement without delay the recently adopted Action Plan on Torture and ensure that safeguards against torture are effectively granted in practice (Austria);**

117.47. **Adopt measures, including recommendations by the Committee against Torture, to combat torture and ill-treatment, by ensuring that the National Centre receives adequate resources and access; and by implementing an effective Anti-Torture Action Plan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.48. **Examine allegations of ill-treatment and torture in custody and failures to ensure fair trial guarantees to those arrested and prosecuted following the 2010 violence (United States of America);**

117.49. **Ensure that allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are investigated promptly and effectively and that the perpetrators of these acts are prosecuted and punished according to the standards required by international norms (Uruguay);**

117.50. **Increase the capacity for investigation and prosecution of all complaints of torture, attach special attention to allegations of torture of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, and bring the definition of torture in the Criminal Code fully in line with CAT (Czech Republic);**

117.51. **Prevent acts of torture and ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment are investigated promptly and efficiently (Hungary);**

117.52. **Prevent all acts of torture and ill-treatment and ensure prompt and impartial investigations into complaints (Portugal);**

117.53. **Ensure that all allegations of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, including those related to the June 2010 violence, are thoroughly investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);**

117.54. **Ensure accountability and guarantee prompt and effective investigation of torture and of all cases of ill-treatment (Serbia);**

117.55. **Take all necessary measures to effectively fight against torture and ill-treatment, particularly in the police and penitentiary domains (France);**

117.56. **Further improve life conditions and the prevention of ill-treatment of detainees in State penitentiaries in compliance with international standards (Albania);**

117.57. **Provide guarantees for children in detention, including by removing the use of solitary confinement and by separating adults and children (Mexico);**

117.58. **Combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);**

117.59. **Continue its efforts in combating violence against women by, inter alia, raising awareness of the victims' rights, increasing public understanding to avoid social exclusion of the victims and empowering women and girls by enhancing access to education (Thailand);**

117.60. **Adopt the National Action Plan to combat violence against women, by investigating complaints and instituting criminal proceedings against perpetrators, even in the absence of formal complaints (Albania);**

117.61. **Adopt a national action plan to combat violence against women and a law on domestic violence (Brazil);**

117.62. **Take further legislative and practical measures to end violence against women, including the phenomenon of bride kidnapping as well as early and forced marriage (Austria);**

117.63. **Strengthen the implementation of legislation aimed at the elimination of violence against women and increase funding for assistance to the victims, in particular with regard to domestic violence and bride kidnapping (Czech Republic);**

117.64. **Enforce existing criminal laws including ensuring that perpetrators of gender-based violence and bride kidnapping and abductions are brought to justice (Ghana);**

117.65. **Adopt legislation to monitor and eliminate violence against women and girls, including child kidnapping (Sierra Leone);**

117.66. **Continue the active fight against domestic violence and violence against women, paying special attention to preventive and prophylactic measures (Belarus);**

117.67. **Take further steps to address gender-based violence, including guaranteeing that the cases of violence are thoroughly investigated and rights to fair trial ensured (Latvia);**

117.68. **Strengthen mechanisms to detect, investigate and punish cases of gender-based violence and bride kidnapping, train law enforcement officials to deal with such cases, and provide legal and medical support to victims (Republic of Moldova);**

117.69. **Prosecute perpetrators of gender-based violence and bride-kidnapping (Slovenia);**

117.70. **Introduce more effective policies to combat child forced marriage (Viet Nam);**

117.71. **Strengthen measures to combat forced or early marriages (Algeria);**

117.72. **Strengthen efforts that are in place to put an end early and forced marriages and bride-kidnapping (Belgium);**

117.73. **Take further measures to combat bridal kidnappings and child, early and forced marriage (Canada);**

117.74. **Strengthen the public campaigns and raise awareness regarding the unacceptability of the practice of child, early and forced marriage (Croatia);**

117.75. **Continue to take steps to put an end to practices of bride-kidnapping and early marriage (Japan);**

117.76. **Ensure full implementation of the law increasing the penalty for bride-kidnapping in order to eliminate violence against women, in particular bride-kidnapping of underage girls, polygamous unions and early marriage of girls (Poland);**

117.77. **Develop a comprehensive strategy to address violence against children (Albania);**

117.78. **Fully prohibit corporal punishment against children in all settings, including at home (Croatia);**

117.79. **Take all measures necessary to prevent violence against children in all its forms and to put mechanisms in place to protect especially girls who are more vulnerable to sexual abuse and violence (Namibia);**

117.80. **Further enhance its efforts to effectively prevent and prosecute violence against children (Portugal);**

117.81. **Expedite efforts towards prohibition of all forms of child labour (Sri Lanka);**

117.82. **Completely eliminate the practice of child labour and ensure that all children have access to free and compulsory education (Hungary);**

117.83. **Continue its efforts directed towards the fight against trafficking in persons (Armenia);**

117.84. **Strengthen the implementation of programmes aiming at the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons, including providing advice, shelter and legal aid and rehabilitation services (Kuwait);**

117.85. **Launch a campaign to raise public awareness on the issue of trafficking in persons (Kuwait);**

117.86. **Continue working on the ongoing reform of the judicial system to promote compliance by the courts with international standards (Turkmenistan);**

117.87. **Continue to implement judicial reforms in the country (Pakistan);**

117.88. **Take further steps to ensure, in law and in practice, the independence of the judiciary (Ireland);**

117.89. **Continue reforms to ensure the full independence of judges and the application of fair trial guarantees for everyone (Costa Rica);**

117.90. **Ensure the full independence of the judiciary, including the establishment of objective criteria for selecting and dismissing judges and guarantee the respect of a fair trial for everyone (Estonia);**

117.91. **Ensure that the justice system functions with independence and in full compliance with relevant international norms (France);**

117.92. **Take further requisite measures to ensure full independence of the judiciary, which will have a meaningful contribution to their democracy and instil confidence in the people of Kyrgyzstan (Namibia);**

117.93. **Ensure due process and accountability in the administration of justice, and hold perpetrators of any ill-treatment of prisoners to account (Australia);**

117.94. **Strengthen the position and the independence of the Constitutional Court in order to ensure that fundamental freedoms and minority rights, as guaranteed in the Constitution, are fully respected in newly adopted legislation (Germany);**

117.95. **Facilitate citizens' access to judicial appeal in cases of restrictions of freedom of assembly (Germany);**

117.96. **Continue developing a comprehensive juvenile judicial system (Kazakhstan);**

117.97. **Commit to ensuring the full and impartial investigation of complaints of many of those arrested in the aftermath of the June 2010 violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.98. **Strengthen the investigation and punishment of human rights violations related to the 2010 ethnic conflict (Argentina);**

117.99. **Investigate all allegations of torture and sexual violence committed in the context of the June 2010 conflict (Mexico);**

117.100. **Simplify the procedure for birth registration and ensure that all children born in its territory are registered and provided with birth certificates, irrespective of the availability of their parents' identity documents or residence permits (Albania);**

117.101. **Take the necessary measures for the proper civil registration of migrant children and birth registration of children of migrants (Mexico);**

117.102. **Ensure that relevant legislation guarantees the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association for all individuals, including human rights defenders and journalists (Austria);**

117.103. **Refrain from adopting legislation that would limit the right to freedom of association (Canada);**

117.104. **Ensure that any legislation on NGOs is fully in line with international human rights law, including freedom of expression and freedom of association (Finland);**

117.105. **Carefully consider the proposed law on restrictions of the activities of non-governmental organizations to ensure that it does not impede the valuable work they are doing, together with Kyrgyz authorities, to combat human rights abuses and uphold individual freedoms in the country (Norway);**

117.106. **Ensure that its legislation protects the rights of everyone, regardless of their sexual orientation and gender identity, minority status or any other basis, to freedom of expression and assembly, freedom from discrimination and equality before the law (Finland);**

117.107. **Ensure respect for freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of association (France);**

117.108. **Guarantee freedom of assembly and association in line with ICCPR (Germany);**

117.109. **Ensure in law and practice that journalists and other persons can freely exercise their right to freedom of expression (Latvia);**

117.110. **Ensure that attacks on journalists are promptly investigated and the perpetrators held accountable, as recommended in the first cycle (Slovenia);**

117.111. **Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for journalists, activists, human rights defenders and for participants in demonstrations (Uruguay);**

117.112. **Ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and other members of civil society can seek, receive and impart information and carry out their legitimate peaceful activities without hindrance, intimidation, harassment or pressure (Belgium);**

117.113. **Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders and civil society actors can carry out their legitimate work in a safe environment without threats and harassment by State and non-State actors (Denmark);**

117.114. **Protect human rights defenders from intimidation and violence and ensure prompt, impartial and thorough investigation of allegations of harassment, torture and ill-treatment of human rights defenders (Ireland);**

117.115. **Increase the level of political participation and decision-making of women and minority groups at governmental level (Namibia);**

117.116. **Continue working for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in the country (Nicaragua);**

117.117. **Continue strengthening the programmes carried out for the social protection of all the Kyrgyz people in the fight against poverty and social inequity (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

117.118. **Ensure the integration and effective implementation of strategies on poverty alleviation, social security, gender equality and the protection of child rights (Viet Nam);**

117.119. **Continue to improve socioeconomic conditions to eradicate poverty (Bangladesh);**

117.120. **Continue to implement its poverty reduction strategy, to enable its people to better enjoy the right to development, providing the necessary foundation for the enjoyment of the other rights (China);**

117.121. **Continue implementing the National Sustainable Development Strategy as a means to fight poverty (Cuba);**

117.122. **Further develop policies and programmes to alleviate and eradicate poverty, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, by taking forward initiatives such as the National Action Plan and Programme against Corruption (India);**

117.123. **Continue its exceptional efforts in combating poverty and developing the education system, and in addition, continue to enhance its efforts related to preserving the environment (Iraq);**

117.124. **Develop efforts to formulate a national strategy to ensure the full realization of the right to adequate housing that incorporates social housing and also the reconstruction of the housing areas destroyed during the violence of June 2010 (Chile);**

117.125. **Improve reproductive health education and access to adequate health care and treatment for HIV-positive mothers to prevent mother to child transmission (Thailand);**

117.126. **Increase investment in and maintain school infrastructure (Bangladesh);**

117.127. **Provide inclusive education for children with disabilities and include human rights education in schools (Montenegro);**

117.128. **Allocate enough resources for education in order to ensure the right to education (Romania);**

117.129. **Implement strategies to promote better access to education for girls at all levels (Sierra Leone);**

117.130. **Implement the series of measures to ensure the rights of and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities for 2014–2017 (Cuba);**

117.131. **Continue the initiatives for the promotion of tolerance and diversity with the aim of protecting the rights of national and ethnic minorities of the country (Armenia);**

117.132. **Continue its efforts in giving due attention to the inter-ethnic issues including by ensuring effective implementation of its Policy Framework on Strengthening National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations (Malaysia);**

117.133. **Continue the efforts in the framework of the inter-ethnic policy and the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities (Morocco);**

117.134. **Continue to make progress towards the full recognition of ethnic and cultural diversity that characterizes the Kyrgyz people (Nicaragua);**

117.135. **Intensify the work related to inter-ethnic reconciliation, with special attention to the integration of ethnic minorities into public service and law enforcement bodies (Sweden);**

117.136. **Actively combat all indications of inter-ethnic strife, and national and religious intolerance (Tajikistan);**

117.137. **Adopt additional measures to protect religious, cultural and ethnic minorities subjected to discrimination (Argentina);**

117.138. **Adopt norms and procedures to ensure the implementation of the principle of non-refoulement as established by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Argentina);**

117.139. **Strengthen its judicial system in order to ensure that most citizens have access to justice (Angola).**

118. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Kyrgyzstan and would therefore be noted:**

118.1. **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of ICC (Republic of Korea);**

118.2. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of ICC (Latvia);**

118.3. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Slovenia);**

118.4. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC, and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);**

118.5. **Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC, while welcoming the fact that the possibility is currently under analysis (Portugal);**

118.6. **Ratify the Rome Statute establishing ICC (Timor Leste);**

118.7. **Ratify the Statute of ICC signed in 1998 (Hungary);**

118.8. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Paraguay) (Poland) (Romania) (Austria);**

118.9. **Ratify the Rome Statute on ICC (Ghana);**

118.10. **Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC, and ICPPED, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**

118.11. **Ratify ICPPED (France) (Paraguay);**

118.12. **Consider ratifying ICPPED (Morocco);**

118.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (Uruguay);**

118.14. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (Portugal);**

118.15. **Ratify OP-CRC-IC (Portugal);**

118.16. **Consider acceding to ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**

118.17. **Adapt recruitment guidelines of the police and security forces in order to guarantee the proportional representation of ethnic minorities and an increased representation of women (Germany);**

118.18. **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation effectively fighting and preventing discrimination on all grounds, including ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation (Czech Republic);**

118.19. **Review and strengthen existing legislation in order to introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination laws with special emphasis on ethnic, religious and gender issues and make the National Council on Gender Issues fully operational (Poland);**

118.20. **Enact specific legislation to prohibit discrimination against persons based on sex, race, colour, religion, national origin and sexual orientation (Canada);**

118.21. **Withdraw the draft law on "formation of positive attitude to non-traditional sexual relations" and develop and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, in close cooperation with civil society (Austria);**

118.22. **Include sexual orientation and gender identity in the national legislation on discrimination, and establish policies and initiatives to address discrimination against LGBTI persons (Chile);**

118.23. **Criminalize homophobic hate speech in the public discourse (Serbia);**

118.24. **Adopt and implement legislation ensuring effective protection of LGBT people, inter alia on the prohibition of discrimination and hate crimes, a confidential complaints mechanism and protection of LGBT minors (Netherlands);**

118.25. **Transparently investigate allegations of ill-treatment committed by law enforcement officers during and after the June 2010 events and take clear steps to combat the arbitrary detentions and torture of detainees, especially of the ethnic Uzbek population in the southern regions (Norway);**

118.26. **Refrain from imposing disproportionate or discriminatory restrictions on freedom of association and reject draft laws on money laundering, treason and foreign agents (Lithuania);**

118.27. **Develop a national strategy on water and support the establishment of regional instruments for the management of water and hydro-electrical energy to contribute to improve cooperation between the country and its neighbours (Spain);**

118.28. **Step up the reform aimed at adapting the Constitution to the international standards in the field of protection of human rights (Angola).**

119. **The following recommendations will be examined by Kyrgyzstan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council to be held from 15 June to 3 July 2015:**

119.1. **Ratify CRPD (Austria) (Romania);**

119.2. **Ratify CRPD (Ghana);**

119.3. **Accelerate its efforts to ratify CRPD (Indonesia);**

119.4. **Complete the ratification process for CRPD (Algeria);**

119.5. **Take the necessary steps towards ratifying CRPD (Japan);**

119.6. **Speed up the process for ratifying CRPD and its Optional Protocol (Spain);**

119.7. **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Turkey);**

119.8. **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and accept all the visits of Special Rapporteurs (France);**

119.9. **Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ghana);**

119.10. **Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

119.11. **Consider extending a standing invitation to the mandate holders of all special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as the Republic of Korea previously recommended in the first UPR (Republic of Korea);**

119.12. **That any changes in legislation uphold fundamental freedoms and ensure non-discrimination, including on the basis of religion or sexual orientation (Australia);**

119.13. **Refrain from adopting the discriminatory draft law on "formation of positive attitude to non-traditional sexual relations" (Canada);**

119.14. **Repeal any law or bill that does not meet international standards on non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Spain);**

119.15. **Make additional efforts to fight against homophobia, discrimination and violence against LGBT persons (Montenegro);**

119.16. **Adopt public policies that protect against all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**

119.17. **Establish an intra-state reporting mechanism on violence against women and provide its victims with appropriate services (Lithuania);**

119.18. **Review the Law on Religion in order to guarantee freedom of religion in compliance with international standards (Poland);**

119.19. **Refrain from adopting any legislation incompatible with freedom of association, particularly with regard to NGOs' access to funding, and facilitate, promote and protect the development of a framework for organizations and individuals working for the promotion and respect of human rights consistent with international law (Switzerland);**

119.20. **Refrain from adopting laws that have the effect of limiting the right to freedom of expression and association (Belgium);**

119.21. **Refrain from adopting any legislation, such as the draft law on "foreign agents" and the draft law on "dissemination of information about non-traditional sexual relations" that will limit the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Denmark);**

119.22. **Abstain from the adoption of legislation limiting freedom of association as protected by ICCPR, in particular legislation on "foreign agents" (Netherlands);**

119.23. **Amend legislation in order to narrow down the criminal offences of "extremist activities" in order to ensure that charges are not applied arbitrarily and that freedom of expression as set out in the ICCPR is not restricted (Germany);**

119.24. **Conform the recently adopted amendments to the Criminal Code to international human rights standards, promptly investigate attacks on journalists and human rights defenders and hold accountable the perpetrators (Lithuania);**

119.25. **Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, including guaranteeing freedom of the press and decriminalizing all defamation in the Penal Code (Estonia);**

119.26. **Ensure the full realization of freedom of association and freedom of expression and revise all legislation excessively restricting the work of civil society, including the envisaged so-called "foreign agents" law stigmatizing and crippling the work of NGOs (Czech Republic);**

119.27. **Refrain from any action incompatible with the non-discrimination of religious and ethnic minorities as well as of LGBT persons (Switzerland);**

119.28. **Cease harassment and discrimination by police of members of ethnic minorities and peaceful religious adherents under the pretext of combating violent extremism, and grant registration to peaceful religious groups (United States of America);**

119.29. **Continue working on implementing the programme on sustainable development, a strategy adopted under the recent National Council for Development, which is based on the interconnection between economic, social and environmental processes, a strategy which is similar to that of Bhutan's middle path of sustainable development, which is also based on the premise that economic, social and environmental forces are highly interdependent (Bhutan).**

120. **All the conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

# Annex

*[English only]*

## Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by the Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, Mr. Abdyrakman Mamataliev and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Askar Beshimov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mrs. Natalia Nikitenko, Deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mrs. Eristina Kochkarova, Deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Ambassador Gulnara Iskakova, Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- Mrs. Jyldyz Mambetalieva, Deputy Minister of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mr. Kursan Asanov, Deputy Minister of the Interior Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mrs. Zhylfyz Polotova, Deputy Minister of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mrs. Almash Altymysheva, Second Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mr. Malik Bekturganov, Head of Division of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mr. Aibek Shatenov, Deputy Director of the State Center for Forensic Enquiry under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mrs. Zhamby Dzhusubaliev, Expert of the Coordination Council on Human Rights of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Mr. Aidit Erkin, Counsellor of the Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva.